## DAILY NATIONAL WHIG. MINSHINGTON CITY

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, OCTOBER 8, 1847.

GENERAL ZACHARY TAYLOR.

GENERAL ZACHARY TAYLUK.
Subject to the decision of the Wing National Convention.

The Ambitton to be President, the Curse of our Country.

The ambitton of men to be President may be said, with perfect truth, to be the cause of the war now waging with Mexico, and of the manner in which it has been and is waged.

After the accession of General Jackson to the Presidency, the Bank of the United States was the ladder by which aspirants sought to usecul to that office. It served to place General Jackson in power a second term, and to make Mr. Van Buren President once. The people, ited of the war upon their pockets which the opponents of the National Bank ruthlessly waged, turned them neck and hecks out of power, and placed new men in their Chief Magistracy; but scarcely had Mr. Tyler warmed the seat to which the Providence of God and the Constitution had elevated him, before the ambition to be President by the vote of the people sized upon him.

How was he to effect that purpose? There was no United States Bank in existence. "I will veto the charter making a National Bank, and that will make me President by the people." But his expectation was not realized. Instead of gaining for him the affection of the people, it alienated it from him. What was next to be done? "I will annex Texas to the Confederacy." And forthwith he set about carrying his new policy into effect, but the Scate veto-ed the treaty, and Mr. Tyler was farther than ever from the object of his ambition. He had, however, started new game, and though it was not reserved for him to be in "at the death," other aspirants availed themselves of the inviting opportunity and carried off in triumph the "brush." Thus his yauding ambition to be President overleaped itself. It had been twell if he had been the only party injured, but unfortunately his ambition inflicted a curse upon the country under which it is now suffering deadfully and deeply.

and deeply.

We have never regarded the annexation of Texas as an evil in itself. On the contrary, we have always thought, that it was desirable. We believe in the virtue of our institutions to sustain thomselves over an indefinite extent of country. If there is one thing for which they are fitted, it is this very principle.— But, to our mind, there never was any necessity for the annexation of Texas against the will and without the consent of Mexico. Mr. Tyler knew this, but he the consent of Mexico. Mr. Typerknew this, but he wanted to be President, and he careful not for the consent of Mexico, because he rather desired than other wise a war with Mexico during his administration as a political measure which would assist his elevation to power in 1844. And when the Senate interas a postucal measure when would assist his clevation to power in 1844. And when the Senate interposed and prevented his consummating annexation,
the Democratic party selzed upon the measure,
fraught with war though it was, and carried it
through. Mr. Polk, the President elect, had reached
the Presidency upon the mentis of the Texas question,
and it was natural for a man, constituted as he is, to
look to the consequences of this question to re-chect
him. The, consequences he knew, and Mr. Tyler
knew, would be war. Before Mr. Tyler retired from
his office, he concerted with Mr. Polk to execute the
act of annexation in such a manner as to ensure a
war to flow out of it. Though defended in his purpose of reaching the Presidency upon the Texas
question, Mr. Tyler appears to have been deter
mined to vindicate his original proposition of annexation without the consent of Mexico, by compelling
the President Elect to take the annexation resolutions as he, Mr. Tyler, was pleased to execute them,
were if Mr. Polk had been discovered as a consent of the co tions as he, Mr. Tyler, was pleased to execute them, even if Mr. Polk had been disposed to adopt the pacific amendment of Mr. Benton, instead of the War Resolution of the House.

But Mr. Polk was no sooner elected than he, too, looked to the succession. It was this ambition that induced him to confirm Mr. Tyler's execution of the amenation resolution. It has been this terrible the

annexation resolution. It has been this terrible am-bition—terrible, because it is a demon in possession of him, all the day and all the night long—which has indispeced him in the conduct of the war with Mex-ico from the hour it broke out down to the present moment. The most careless observer cannot have failed to see that it has been and is the Presidency, for another term, which is the sole observed of his exfor another term, which is the sole object of his exe-cution of the office. It has not only shown itself to be so, in the management of our Mexican relations befor the war broke out, and in the conduct of the wa the war broke out, and it the consist of the war since it broke out, but it has manifested itself in the direction of all the public business at home, and of all our other foreign relations. We were saved as by a miracle from a desolating war with England whileh Mr. Polk sought for the sole purpose of being made President a second time.

A review of the acts of the President from the 4th of March 18th down to the day when Gen. Twoley

President a second time.

A review of the acts of the President from the 4th of March 1845, down to the day when Gen. Taylor was ordered to take post on the Rio Grande, is not necessary to prove, that Mr. Polk was actuated throughout by the ambition of being President a second term. Those acts are fresh in the minds of all people, and are only explainable upon the hypothesis here assumed. Nay, they point inevitably to the existence of such a passion controlling the Presidential mind. But if it were doubtful that such was the desire of Mr. Polk before the breaking out of the war, there is no longer any doubt upon the subject since that event. It is as plain as the sun at noon day in a clear sky.

Passing by the continual contradictions and inconsistencies in the Presidential public papers which disgrace the pages of our National Annals, the acts of the Administration in the conduct of the war are sufficient to condemn it forever, as an Administration seeking to re-establish itself in power at the expense of the public interests.

At no time has the Mexican war been prosecuted with a view to the re-establishment of the peace, the breaking of which was owing to the annexation of Texas in the way it was effected. R has been veged with a view to the re-establishment of the peace, the preaking of which was effected. R has been veged with a view to the Polk from the first, has be-

Texas in the way it was effected. It has been varied with a view to its continuance and to the subjugation of entire Marico. Mr. Polk, from the first, has believed and will believes, that he can be re-elected President upon the war question. And he is right, if the question be once fairly made and submitted before the people of this republic, and the opposing candidate take ground against the war. In this essential condition to the question, he will be disappointed, we carnestly hope. The country is in war, and for once, we will in the law.

tial condition to the question, he will be disappointed, see carnestly hope. The country is in war, and for one, we will, in the language of Mr. Clay, on a recent occasion, "remember to stand by our country" right or wrong. And we believe that the opponents of Mr. Polk, whose name is Legion,—Good Legion,—, will raily upon Zachary Tayun, whom the public voice far and near, has indicated as alone fitted to succeed the present incumbent and to close this war, with a sole view to the honor of this nation.

If the people of the United States desired further proof conclusive, that President Polk has been and is manging the Mexican war with a view to its continuance and is making it the question upon which the next Presidental ciection shall turn, they have only to turn their eyes to the city of Mexico and to contemplate the events that took place, in that devected capital from the 19th of August to the 19th of September. Within that short menth the glory and shame of the United States of America have been manifested to the world. What do we see? We see a handful of gallant soldiers sectificing their lives, pouring out their blood freely and without murmar, at the call of President Polk, whose sole ambition is to be President in 1848. He uses them as instruments in his hands to affect his purpose. He and his partyles and the present of the partyles of the partyles of the partyles. to be president in 1948. He uses them as instruments in his hands to affect his purpose. He and his party-liave no longer any more of the People's Treasure in a Bank of the United States to make a political sport of and to ride into power upon. He snow the lives or his fellow-citizens and the public treasure, which are the pawns by whose movements, he hopes to gratify his lust for the Presidency another term.

his lust for the Presidency another term.

What clae do we see? We see the power and energy, and honor of twenty millions of people jeopardized and endangered in the midst of millions of a desperate and revengeful enemy, without any possible means of saving this power, energy and honor from disgrace and roin, but the strong arms of a handful of brave men. We see that power, energy and honor insulted within gunshot of the enemy, by that very enemy refusing to make a peace unless we acknowledge ourselves to be the conquered nation; and we see ourselves compelled to brook and bear that insult, because the General of our forces is not in a condition to resent it on the spot. We see the defeated enemy—defeated in a hundred battles—requiring of this to resent it on the spot. We see the defeated enemy-defeated in a hundred battles-requiring of this

hour, down to the very ground and heaped dust upon their heads—and all to satisfy his insane lust of power.

We see all these things—we feel all these things—we feel all these things and are ashamed that such a President sits in the Chair of State. We blush for the degradation to which the National Honor has been brought. When we read the minutes of the conferences between the Peace Commissioners, our heart sank within us. The letters of the Mexicans breathe the most patriotic sentiments, while the letters of our Commissioners, our heart sank within us. The whole world will bear testimony to this difference. Our army and its deeds are our shame. And, all because the ambition to be President a second time animates the man now in the Presidency. When shall these things end? When the people shall make a man their President who list out a condidate for their animates the man now in the Presidency. When shall these things end? When the people shall make a man their President who is not a candidate for the cursu under which your country labors and suffers—the annibition of men to be your President. Make no man your President who derives the or man your President who derives the office.

\*\*Type We send forth the National White, to day in an entirely new dress—the reading matter in Minima and the advertising columns in Nomancell—the intention of the most approved authors and treaties on the above mentioned subjects. It is by the communication in the intention of the presidency of the first and the down and it is becomes the more incoming the wall of the grass-hopper. This is an insulated rock detached from the many of the president who desires the office.

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in an entirely new dress—the reading matter in Min-ion and the advertising columns in Nonpareil—the whole of this beautiful letter being from the New

ion and the advertising columns in Nonparell—the whole of this beautiful letter being from the New York Foundries and supplied to us by Mr. A. II. Tavton of that city. It was our expectation to have been out on Monday last, but for the delay in not receiving our materials and for the vast labor in setting up the whole of the paper in new type.

To our advertising friends both at home and abroad, we have to offer our warmest thanks for their favors. The Washington people, it will be seen, have taken hold with an earnest that knows no limits. The National White has seen its days of littleness. It has now bounded off upon the highway of success and prosperity—and we shall spare no pains, no expense, to accommodate the advertising public of the District of Columbia and elsewhere.

Nor have our foreign friends been less forward.—Desiring to get their business before the country through a Metropolitan Journal, which necessarily goes into hands that no other paper would reach, they have wisely chosen the National Whis for heir medium of intercourse with the public. We commend the sagacity of these advertisers to the advertisers of the District.

We have issued of this edition five thousand copies, and shall place a number of it in the hands of overy business and reading man in Washington and Georgetown. Those persons desirous of being served with the Natroxal Wine, hereafter, will please leave their names and residences at the office of the paper in Stan's Beneditses at the office of the paper in Stan's Beneditses at the office of the paper in Stan's Beneditses in detail, but the Vast number of term, filling almost the entire paper, was not in the vast number of term, filling almost the entire paper,

Business Notices.—We had intended to have noticed the favors of our advertisers in detail, but the vast number of them, filling almost the entire paper, renders the task impossible. They must be content this time with this general reference to their advertisements—for we doubt not, they will be read by every one who gets a copy of this edition, without any prompting of ours. Hereafter we design to devote a portion of our paper to Business Notices which advertisers themselves shall furnish, and to insert them in a conspicuous place upon the same terms as advertisements. In this way, advertisers will have the privileg of calling the attention of the public to their business and their advertisements, in their own language.

NATIONAL WHIG READING ROOM.—This commodious Reading Room in the second story of Simm's

NATIONAL WHIG READING ROOM.—This commodious Reading Room in the second story of Simm's Betterings on the south side of Pennsylvania Avenue and opposite Jackson Hall, is now open for the reception of Members of Compress and the subscribers to the National Whig. The latest papers from all parts of the Union will be found upon the tables. Strangera visiting the city have the free entree of this room, and their presence will always be welcome.

\*\*Typ We selected, when in New York, every described on Cerr representing articles in commerce

To We selected, when in New York, every useription of Cer representing articles in commerce and general business, but unfortunately, only a small portion of them have come to hand. The moment the balance arrives we shall ornament the favors of our advertisers with them without any additional extension. This, we state, to account for the comparations of the comparation of the comparation of the comparation of the comparation of the comparation.

the balance arrives we shall ornament the fivors of our advertisers with them without any additional expense. This, we state, to account for the comparative bareness of our columns in this respect.

The We have to return our thanks to the energetic and gentlemanly Agent of Adams & Co.'s Express, Mr. McElters, for his kindness in assisting us to our materials before his regular hour of delivery. On one occasion he delivered us a portion of our goods at 11 o'clock at night, with great inconvenience to himself. Such consideration for the benefit of others is sure to be rewarded with the confidence of the community, and deservedly so.

The head of our paper is cut on brass and is from the workshop of J. V. N. Throor, one of the best engravers and workers in brass in the city. It speaks for itself. For beauty, regularity, and clearness of letter it is not to be excelled.

Persian Porting—The reader will find a gem of Persian Poetry on the first page. Let us all come to regard death in the light which Jelalledin has treated it, and we shall have no more fears. It is the doctrine of Christ.

ine of Christ.

To We send the Daily National Witte, to-day o all the newspapers in the country whose names we have obtained, and shall hereafter continue to de-

grazed Harris's shoulder, and the second killed him instantly, the ball passing through his brain. Pistols were the weapons used. The difficulty originated, we hear, in some matter of politics.

L'The Union says that Santa Ana is not a bold statesman. On the contrary, we think him one of the boldest statement living, for, in the presence of the American army and at the month of their guns, he refused to make peace upon any other conditions than that we should make the Nueces the boundary, acknowledge ourselves whipt and give England as security to keep the peace hereafter!

T'T Wilson Lumpkin, once Democratic Governor of Georgia, is out in a letter denouncing the Democratic press for crying peace, peace, when he says there is no peace and no safety for the South against the Wilmot Previsoists.

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I's A recent meeting at Edgefield Court House, S. C., passed sundry strong resolutions directed against the Wilmot Proviso, and appointed a Committee consisting of Col. J. Tompkins, Eugene Burl and W. A. Harris to raise funds for the establishment of a newspaper in this city, to disseminate the principles and grounds on which the staveholding States intend to maintain their rights against the aggression of the non-slaveholding States.

of the non-slaveholding States.

If The New Orleans Delta says, that the letter of Leonidas was "signed by an office of the army, and not by Gen. Pillow," Query—Is not the body of the letter in General Pillow's hand writing?

If The Washington Correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, intimates that the inhabitants of the conjugered districts in Mexico will be discussed. We

purred districts in Mexico will be disarmed. We ake it this work will be quite as difficult to achieve is "belling the act." as "belling the cat."

Lir The Nashville Whig pledges Tennesser t General Taylor by a majority vote of 20,000. Huzz for old Tennessee!

—defeated in a hundred battles—requiring of this great and just nation security to keep the peace which we seek at the enemy's hands! Was ever humiliated by the heart people, who placed him in the Chief Magistracy, in an evil! It ought never to have been abandoned.

same.

We more earnestly invite this, to dispreve the impression generally had, that the mechanics and working men of this District are far behind those of other sections of the country in their workmanship and mechanical production. And in order that the moral and intellectual character of the mechanics and workine of this District may be sustained, and for which we claim for them as high a standard as in any other section of country, we propose to make such remarks on Chemistry, Mechanical, and Natural Philosophy as may render easy and pleasant reference to the most approved authors and treatises on the above mentioned subjects. It is by the commandation of this important information that the mechanic becomes acquainted with what is done and doing in this country as well as in others, that his mind may be expanded, and that his own inventive powers may be brought into action. The theoretical mechanic may conceive or invent the several parts of machinery either to execute work in itself or to improve parts of machinery already in operation, but not being acquainted with the details, of machinery practically, he may expend much time and money uselessly, without benefit to himself or the community in which he is placed; not so with the practical mechanic—his inventions are generally the result of practical observation and experience—he knows the mechanic—his inventions are generally the result of practical observation and experience—he knows the value and effect of certain improvements to be made, the principle with which he starts being correct and n conformity with the known laws of mechanics and mechanical philosophy, he is nine times out of

ten successful.

In support of this position, we refer to the rapid in-rease of the productive arts in this country, the multiplication of the manufacturing establishments, the improvements in progress, and the constantly in-creasing value and excellence of the articles produced n successful. oughout our country. If necessary to give furth oof, we will refer to our Patent Office, notwithstan

creasing value and excellence of the articles produced throughout our country. If necessary to give further proof, we will refer to our Patent Office, notwithstanding the great fault that has been found with the existing patent laws and their administration, and the scrious impediments which are placed in the way of the mechanic and inventor. This Department, to the great credit of the mechanics and inventor soft this country, has been supported without charge to the Government, and is the only branch which is independent and pays its own way.

Is it not time, then, let us ask, that the mechanical interests of this country should be properly sustained and supported, that the intellectual powers of the mechanic should be cultivated, that he should no longer be considered the mere manipulator or operative? Hand in hand with the agriculturist and merchant, he has assisted in bringing this country to the proud eminence which she has attained, and any the deforts will sustain the happy institutions of which every American may be justly proud.

THE BALTIMORE DEFEAT.

We have no hard words to bestow upon the Whigs of Baltimore, a la Nex York Tribune, because they were so signally defeated day before yesterday, though we sounded the alarm early in September, and told them that danger was abroad; that their right of suffrage would be swept away with a torrent of false votes. It has turned out precisely as we predicted it would, unless prevented by the Whigs at the polls. In the city of Baltimore there is a gain of 1423 on the Democratic vote is a natural and right ful increase. This fraud upon the ballot box is too palpable to require proof. It stands out from the canvass in bold relief—an eternal disgrace upon the party that rejoices in success by such infamous means!

The money expended by the officials of the General Government here asd in Baltimore, we are credited to

means!

The money expended by the officials of the General Government here and in Baltimore, we are credibly informed, exceeds thirty thousand dellars! Of what value is the right of sulfrage when it can be attacked and trampled down by the direct application of money—not to corrupt the opposite party, but to invade the sanctity of the ballot box by the intrusion of illegal and false votes? It is for the people of

of money—not to corrupt, the opposite party, but to invade the sanctity of the ballot box by the intrusion of illegal and false votes? It is for the people of Maryland to answer.

The Democratic press pretends that this immense increase in the Democratic vote of Baltimore is owing to the opposition of Mr. Kennedy to the Mexican war and to the tariff of 1846; that Mr. McLane's majority of 541 is a rebule of Whig doctrines respecting the origin of the war, &c. If this statement were true, there would necessarily be a heavy falling off in the Whig vote for Mr. Kennedy compared with that thrown last year. What is the fact? Mr. Kennedy is againer of 74 votes over the Whig vote of 1846? And if Mr. McLane's vote had increased in the same natural ratio over the Democratic vote of 1846 he would have been beaten by some 400 majority. Whence came the votes, then, by which Mr. Kennedy was rebuled for his opinions? They were illegal votes, bought and paid for by the officials of the General Government here and in Baltimore!

So much for this disagreeble subject. In another column will be found a statement of the polls so far as heard from throughout the State.

OFFICIAL DESPATCRES.—It is certainly very remarkable that the Government has not yet received the Official Despatches of the General-in-Chief detailing his achievements before the city of Mexico. General Socit's long silence, we learn, is inexplicable to the Government. But while he is so reserved in his communications, his officers are the reverse, for we have been favored with the official account, in a South Carolina paper, of the part which General Shields and his brigade took in the actions of the 19th and 20th of August, and in a Milwaukie (Wisconsin,) journal, we have read the official detail of the acts of the 13th Regiment of U. S. Infantry in the same engagements! This state of things ought not to be. It is the duty of the Government to give the public the first and the official accounts of the operations of our Army in Mexico. we have obtained, and shall hereafter continue to do so.

The subscribers to the Weekly Edition of the National Whig will receive this number in lieu of their regular Weekly, which we have been prevented from publishing by the change in our whole establishment. We shall, however, make it up to them at the end of their year.

The Our contemporaries who have kindly published our prospectus will please discontinue the same on the receipt of this number.

Historical.—The reader will not fail to accompany us through the thrilling historical chapter on our first page. It abounds in terrible incident illustrative of the semi-barbarous times of the wicked James.

Mr. Amos has done well in rescuing the truth of this infamous poisoning case from oblivion.

Fatal Duel.—We understand, says the Wilmington (N. C.) Chronicle, of the 6th ult., that a duel, which proved fatal to one of the principals, was fought in the Dismal Swamp, near Norfolk, on the 20th ult. The combatants were Ferdinand Harris and Edward Yellowly, both of Pitt county, in the surface of the official the received the combatants were Ferdinand Harris and Edward Yellowly, both of Pitt county, in the surface of the official the received the official of the combatants were Ferdinand Harris and Edward Yellowly, both of Pitt county, in the surface of the official the received the official of the combatants were Ferdinand Harris and Edward Yellowly, both of Pitt county, in the surface of the first combatant were ferdinand Harris and Edward Yellowly, both of Pitt county, in the surface of the first combatant were ferdinand Harris and Edward Yellowly, both of Pitt county, in the surface of the first combatant were ferdinand Harris and Edward Yellowly, both of Pitt county, in the surface of the first combatant were ferdinance of the part which the surface of the case of the lath required to the first desiration of the part which the surface of the p

fought in the Dismal Swamp, near Norfolk, on the 25th ult. The combatants were Ferdinand Harriss and Edward Yellowly, both of Pitt county, in this State, both lawyers by profession. The first fire grazed Harris's shoulder, and the second killed him instantly, the ball passing through his brain. Pistols were the weapons used. The difficulty originated, we hear, in some matter of politics.

If The Union says that Santa Ana is not a bold statesman. On the contrary, we think him one of the boldest statesman itsing, for, in the presence of the American army and at the month of their guns, he refused to make peace upon any other conditions than that we should make the Nueces the boundary, acknowledge questions whit a speedy part of the proposed property of the proposed property of the proposed property of the property of the

3 Gen. Shields and Gen. Salas' official despatches of the battle of Contreras agree remarkably in their record of the main incidents of that conflict. This is a coincidence worthy of note, for it shows that Salas is not afflicted with the romancing mania which pervades the body of Mexican officers.

Let the press of the country speak out boldly, and declare what is the truth, that the acceptance of any such terms (the establishment of the boundary on the Nueces) from Mexico would cover us, as a nation, with gross dishonor and disgrace.

[Union tast night.

For once, we fully agree with you. But we should like to know whether Mr. Trist's instructions took this bold ground. Mr. Trist himself did not think so, if we are to take the Mexican account of his osition, asking forty days time to consult his Government upon the surrender of the Rio del Norte

Government upon the surrender of the Rio del Norte.

The sales at the Stock Board to-day (Oct. 7) in
Baltimore, were: \$9,000 Maryland State 6's at 84 1-4
a 84 1-2-a decline of nearly lour per cent. since yesterday; \$250 Maryland sterling 5's 74 1-2; \$800 U. S.
6's \$103 3-4; Ohio Raliroad shares 46 1-5 both
So much for Democratic Nat. Intelligencer.
So much for Democratic Nat. Intelligencer.
beneficial to the People's interests: A decline of 4
per cent in State Stocks!

per cent in State Stocka!!

Resolved, That we most cheerfully accept of the issue (of "no Mexican territorial indemnity") proposed to be made in the next presidential election by the leaders of the Whig party, confident that it will carry them to a still deeper depth of political infamy than even their past course upon the war.—Jackson Democratic Association, Oct. 4.

No doubt you would—but you "can't come it," gentlemen. The Whig party never has and never will tender any such issue to you as this,

particular the description of those places where the late conflicts so highly creditable to our arms have occurred.

Chapulloper, being translated is, the hill of the grass-hopper. This is an insulated rock detached from the mass of porphyritic rock forming the wall of the great Valley of Mexico, and is located near the great Valley of Mexico, and is located near the walley of which the city of Mexico is now nearly the centre. This becomes the more interesting, inasmuch as it is the identical spot where the Aztees tarried on their route from the North to the South in search of a resting place, which was to be the seat of Empire, and to be known or designated (as foreshadowed by their prophets) by an Eagle sitting on a rock devouring a serpent. This prophecy was emphatically verified. The Eagle was there found and seen devouring the serpent, and is perpetuated by the Mexicans as their National Coat of Arms, which may be seen by reference to every Mexican dollar now in circulation. To the superstitions mind of the Mexican, a defent so signal as that of Chapultepee, and that on the very spot which their ancestors fixed on as the resting place of a powerful and warlike nation, must be most appalling, and the moral cannot fail to have a powerful effect.

At the base of this singularly formed hill, the plains of rich alluvion formation extend on all sides—beautiful in their natural state—but more cultivated than any other part of the Valley of Mexico, and exceed all description, producing every vegetable known in the tropics or higher latitudes—it is girded by a rich and luxuriant vegetation, exceeding in size every thing with which we are most familiar. Among the noble trees with which this hill is girded, there is a Cypress, called Montexionale Cypress, encosaring 41 feet in circumference, and 51 feet over some of the excresences.

excrescences.

Tacubuya, is situated about a mile and a half from

excrescences.

Tacubaya, is situated about a mile and a half from Chaputhepec. Tradition represents this beautiful spot as the seat of all the luxury, case, and magnificence of the Montexumas in the midst of their glory and greatness. And there can be but little doubt of this, from the remains of the gardens, growes, tanks, and grottoes still to be found on this enchanting spot—it must have been the favorite resort of the ancient monarchs and their courts. The emperor retired from the sultry city to these delightful shades, there to energy all the luxury which nature furnished and aid could procure or devise. Santa Ana has followed in "the steps of his illustrious predecessors," Jalways making this his favorite residence; and it is said in Mexico by his enemics, that he considered his person always more secure here than in the city—the Bishop's Palace being better fortified, he apprehended less danger. From the top of the Palace, which has been converted into a military school, and is the West Point of Mexico, you have a most commanding view of the valley, sweeping over the haciendas, lakes, towns, and cities, and the gigantic mountains and their volcances, by which this beautiful spot of earth is walled and bounded.

Here we will leave the gallant Scott and his brave dittle band. What must have been their feelings, when occupying this almost classical ground? We will, at another time, follow him into the city of Mexico.

From the National Intelligencer General Taylor. We have received from Dr. Bronson, the gentlem

General Taylor.

We have received from Dr. Bronson, the gentleman to whom it was addressed, a copy of the following letter from Gen. Taylor, with a request for its insertion in the Intelligencer—a request which we cheerfully and readily comply with:

HEADQUARTERS AMEN OF OCCUPATION.

Camp near Monterey, August 10, 1847.

Str.:—Your letter of the 17th ultimo, requesting of me an exposition of my views on the questions of national policy now at issue between the political parties of the United States, has duly reached me.

I must take occasion to say that many of my letters, addressed to gentlemen of the United States in answer to similar inquires, have already been made public, and I had greatly hoped that all persons in-rested had, by this time, obtained from them a sufficiently accurate knowledge of my views and desires in relation to this subject. As it appears, however, that such is not the case, I deem it proper, in roply to your letter, distinctly to repeat that I am not before the people of the United States as a candidate for the next Presidency. It is my great desire to return at the close of this war to the discharge of those domestic pursuits from which I was called at its commencement, and for which my tastes and education best fit me.

I deem it but due to candor to state, at the same

pursuits from which I was called at its commences ment, and for which my tastes and education best fit me.

I deem it but due to candor to state, at the same time, that, if I were called to the Presidential Chair by the General voice of the people, without regard to the political differences. I should deem it to be my duty to accept the office. But while I freely avow my attachment to the administrative policy of our carried presidential to the administrative policy of our carried presidents. I desire it to be understood that I cannot submit, even in thus accepting it, to the exaction of any other pledge as to the course I should pursue than that of discharging its functions to the best of my ability, and strictly in accordance with the requirements of the constitution.

I have thus given you to circumstances under which only can I be induced to accept the high and responsible office of President of the United States. I need hardly add that I cannot in any case permit myself to be brought before the people exclusively by any of the political parties that now so unfortunately divide our country, as their candidate for this office.

It affords me great pleasure, in conclusion, fully to concur with you in your high and just estimate of the virtues, both of heed and heart, of the distinguished citizens [Messra. Clay, Wessra, Anass, McDopris, and Caknows] mentioned in your letter.—I have neer yet exercised the privilege of reduction to do so, I should certainty hace east my vote § 5 Mr. Clay.

I am very respectfully, your obe't servant.

CLAY. I am very respectfully, your obe't servant.
Z. TAYLOR.

Major General U. S. Army.
F. S. BRONSON, M. D., Cherleston, S. C.

We take pleasure in publishing the following We take pleasure in publishing the following ment, and they are now reaping the consequences or note from an esteemed acquainmance whose judgment that act. Whatever else is done, we do not believe in the fine arts, we have great confidence in. We that the nation will ever retreat from the position it concur fully with him in his estimate of Mr. LEE's

concur fully with him in his estimate of Mr. Lene's powers.

I was highly gratified Mr. Editor the other day, by a visit, to Mr. Eayly's Stationary store, between 11th and 12th streets, on the Avenue, at viewing seven finely executed landscapes, by an accomplished and alented young Artist of this city; Mr. Jons D. Lez. Among the pictures are several seautiful views on the Potomac, which are executed with remarkable accuracy in drawing, and great truthfulness in coloring, presenting a miniature fac-simile from Nature. Mr. Lee's works are characterized by the excellence of what Artist call, "keeping," and his lights, shadows and tints, are wrought up with admirable effect.—These paintings are to be raffled for in a few days.—They are put up at prices far below their value, alfording a fair chance for a rich prize at very little cost.

Annex a province that rightfully belongs to another

ing a fair chance for a rich prize at very little cost.

Annex a province that rightfully belongs to another people, and then fail a quarrelling about its limita. That will give you an excuse for war with its late owners. Make war then until you compel your adversaries to cede another province. Annex as before, Dispute again about the limita—war, cession, and annexation as before, Continue the process till the whole continent is done nice and brown. Garnish with stars and stripes, and serve up, &c.

The precise process mother England has been and still is pursuing in India and China, and yet her principal press has the impertinence to throw it in our teeth! We come by the knowledge of it very naturally,

rally,

The fact is, this war with Mexico, originated in a protound ignorance of the geography, the topography, the soil, the climacs, and the capabilities of the countries of New Mexico and the Californias.

Wash. Corr. N. Y. Herald.

The geography, &c., of Mexico had nothing in the world to do with the war. It was the desire of Mr. Polk to be President a second term, that induced him to bring on this war.

to bring on this war.

By the election of Lafayette Saunders to Congress, the listrict will secure a representative who will honestly reflect horr feelings of attachment and regard for feel. Taylor, and citalicate and defend his fair name, as a part of the bright artiface of the country—ba a time exponent of the principles artiface of the country—bas a time exponent of the principles are not conservative party of the South, and an exem-late of the chivatry of Louissians. M. ELAM, Chairman. ather Ritchie!

THE MORNONS.

The following has been prepared for public means of calling attention to the condition braining contributions for the relief of this s

people. Washinoron, Oct. 2, 1647.

Having examined the papers presented by M. Dana, and convinced that (without adverting the religious fight of this people) their case is one almost unexampled hardship and persecution.—We heartily commend the application of Mr. Dana tweet beautiful and the paper of the people of the peopl

George W. Samson, Pastor of the E. st. Baptist Church.
C. M. Butler, Rector of Trinity Church.
C. B. Brown, Pastor of 1st Baptist Church.
J. Samos B. Donelan, Pastor St. Matthew's Church.
J. Vanhorseigh, Pastor of St. Peter's Church.
J. Vanhorseigh, Pastor of St. Peter's Church.
J. Peter Schurch.
In presenting the above for publication, it is proper to add, in explanation, that when the Mormons were driven from Nauvoo, there were many of the poorer class who were compelled to fly with their wives and little ones, without the means of purchasing horses or wagons to aid them in their journey—they could not sell their horses or such property as they could not carry with them. Unable to find employment or to remain within the linhabited part of

doyment or to remain within the inhabited part of f the country, a body numbering upwards of twelvi undred souls, made a temporary residence on the tend waters of Grand River, in Iowa. They have head waters of Grand River, in Iowa. They nave now been near eighteen months in the wildeteness, where, in their destitute condition, they cannot pro-duce, nor can they earn food or raiment. The cloth-ing which they took with them is mearly worn out, and their small supply of provisions will soon be ex-hausted—unless they obtain relief they must perials. In this emergency, as the only means of preserv-In this emergency, as the only means of preser ig the lives of their wives and little ones, they ha

In this emergency, as the only means of preserving the lives of their wives and little ones, they have deputed Messrs. Dana and Campbell, to bring their case before the American people.

These gentlemen have found every where a generous sympathy, but as yet there has been no organized effort in their behalf. One, if not the chief cause of this has no doubt been, that the proper means of making known the condition of their people, and of recommending their application for relief has not been adopted. The manner in which the American people sent food and raiment to the suffering Irish is conclusive proof that like relief would be given to the perishing Mormons, if their real, condition is made known.

"Mr. Dana, by submitting his papers and credentials to ,the Reverend Clergy, and obtaining their commendation, has established the claims of his people upon the sympathics of the public. They want food and raiment, and the means of purchasing horses and wagons to aid them on their pilgrimage. He is a stranger, and cannot himself, unaided, canvass for relief. It is therefore carnesdy recommended that charitable persons in the several wards of the city shall take the matter in bayer and appoint suitable

is a stranger, and cannot himself, unaided, canvass for relief. It is therefore earnestly recommended that charitable persons in the several wards of the city shall take the matter in hand and appoint suitable persons to solicit donations in money, medicines, or clothing. Much may be done in the way of contributions of second-hand clothing.

This is not a case of religious faith. It is not an appeal in behalf of the Mormons as Mormons, but a call by human beings, women and children, widows and orphans driven from their homes by force of arms to perish in the wilderness, which should arouse the sympathics of every one, young and old, parent and child, to an effort in their behalf. It is an appeal to the charitable ladies of this and other cities of the Union in the mane of suffering humanity. Surely in a case like this it is not necessary that Mr. Dana should make personal application to the benevolent. May we not hope that such persons here and claewhere will take the matter in hand? Will not the Press in other cities invite them to the good work? Donations of clothing sent to Messres. Sproule and Keys, St. Louis, will be forwarded to the sufferers.

Keys, St. Louis, will be forwarded to the sufferers. The emphatic approbation expressed by General Taylor of "the administrative policy of our early Presidents," in which the Whige find ample authority for all their leading principles and measurers, taken in connexion with his frank declaration that he should have certainly voted for Mr. Clay in 1944, had he voted at all, can leave no doubt of his entire concurrence with the Whig party in sentiment. While on this point we have never ocen ourselves in doubt, we are nevertheless gratified that the General has been sufficiently explicit to satisfy others, who, not content with the positive declarations of hind, parties, have insisted upon walting for the 'best evidence'—that of General Tuylor finnset!—Richmond Whig.

We hope that our Northern Whig friends, who have expressed doubts as to Gen. Taylor's political

that of General Taylor Issuessel.—Richmond Whig.

We hope that our Northern Whig friends, who have expressed doubts as to Gen. Taylor's political views, will now "give in," and begin to see and feel that the rescue of the General Government from the hands of the vandals who are at present in possession of it, can only be effected by the master intellect of that extraordinary man.

The Tauk Spirit.—The New Orleans National, alluding to Gen. Tayton's return to the United States next month, thus discourses. It is the true spirit. Let none but woman's tender hand strew the flowers upon which the brave old soldier shall tread.

"We would, therefore, suggest that Gen. Taylor be received more as a civilian than a soldier, ten roade musket thrust uside the humble citizen that would press forward to greet him. Give to our beautiful wives and daughters this noble duty of acting as his guard of honor, and let them shower the war worn veteram with sweet flowers, and play upon him the batteries of their bright eyes. For this idea of ours, we are indebted to the ladies themselves, and we have heard many declare, that they deem it their right, to thus prominently welcome home the brace."

"Resolved, That the incorporation of the left bank of the Rio del Norte into the American Union, by virtue of a treaty with Texas, comprehending, as the said incorporation would do, a part of the Mexican and Tamanilpas, would be an act of direct aggression on Mexico; to rial the consequences of which the United States would stand responsible."

Such was Mr. Benton's resolution, offered in the Senate of the United States would stand responsible."

tion of the Tyler treaty of Texas annexation. Well he people of the United States have incorporated the cft bank of the Rio del Norte into their Union, by the most solemn act known to our form of govern now occupies.

The N. Orleans Bulletin m. believes that the Mexical an war will become a *national* one on the part of the nemy. As sure as it does, we predict a similar state of things on the part of the invader—and then Mr. commonsurate with the power and dignity of the Republic. 

"ROUGH AND READY" CANDIDATE IN THE THIRD DISTRICT.—We perceive that the Hon. Lafayette Saunders has been brought out by the friends of Gen. Taylor, and is amounced as a candidate for the Third Congressional District of this State, in operation to the Hon. Mr. Harmanson, the Democratic candidate.—N. O. Picayane.

Now, by St. Paul, we shall see the fire of flint. We shall see what sort of stuff the Taylor men of Louisiana are made of.

The people of this country never will yield the Rio Bravo, and never will deprive one of the sovereign States of this Union of legitimate and acknowledged-territory.—Wash. Union.

But Mr. Trist appears to have thought otherwise.

territory.— Wesh. Union.

But Mr. Triat appears to have thought otherwise for he asked for forty days' extension of the armis tice, in order to submit the Mexican proposition of the Nuccess as the boundary to the consideration of the American Executive. Were Mr. Triat's instructions imperative on this point?

STRANGE FACTS.—In a Boston paper, we find an account of the doings of the meeting of Naturalists here, which says—"It has been long known that we rays of light may be so cast on each other as to roduce darkness. Professor Henry showed that two

ays of heat might be so combined as to produ The Union of last evening says, "We under stand that no bargain was ever made"——between Mr. Polk and Santa Ana. Tell that to the marines

plar of the chivalry of Louisians.

J. M. ELAM, Chairman.
Glorious sentiments thesef Let your acts, Whiga of the Third District of Louisians, endorse them.
The One Shillings and one Bowman recently fought and duel with bowie knives near St. Joseph, La.
The former fell a victim to this degrading butchery.

The amount of coin at the New-York Su Treasury is now \$2,000,000. The entire amount a the order of the Secretary on the 20th September is all the depositories was \$4,328,789, or which ther was at Boston, \$125,927; Washington, \$121,743; St. Louis, \$211,680; Jeffersonville, Ind., \$163,599; New Orleans, \$386,906, and in the Mints, \$950,000. Trans fers of \$2,067,500 have been ordered to the Treasure at New Orleans.

Orleans, \$326,905, and in the Mints, \$950,000. Transfers of \$2,007,500 have been ordered to the Treasurer at New Orleans.

The Afarmer's wife in New Connecticut, Ohio, is proparing an immense cheese for a present to Queen Victoria. With some few of her neighbor's, she has procured the milk of \$00 cows for one day. The production is, a cheese weighing 600 pounds.

The Pope, by consent of the Sultan, has determined to send a nuncio to Constantinople to protect the Catholics in Turkey. "The lamb and the lion shall lie down together."

The Payen says that coffee roasted till it becomes red preserves its original weight and aromatwo most desirable things. A few moments roasting will suffice to give it this color.

The phase recently stripped a wolf by the name of Bennett alias Harris, of his sheep's clothing in Alabama. He had been going about as a Baptist preacher seeking whom he could devour.

Who is Jane G. Swisselm T. Will the Pittsburg Journal inform us? She writes with a pen dipped in the late that the late of the late of

Who is Jane G. Swisshelm? Will the Pittsburg Journal inform us? She writes with a pen dipped in liquid gold, and sands her letters with the down from the butterfly's wing. Why does she not abandon that ugly and inharmonious signature?

To n the 24th of last month, says the Abingdon Virginian, Mr. Anderson, of Lee county, Va., killed a man by the name of Hamilton as the latter was in the act of levelling this pistol to shoot the son of the former. The occurrence took place upon some land which was in dispute between the parties.

Mr. Royal E. House, the inventor of the "Lightning Letter Printer," defies Mr. Kendall and Mr. Morse to show before the proper tribunals that his invention is an infringement of Morse's patent.

To One day last week some men, who were working upon our streets, broke a stone in two, in which

his invention is an infringement of Morse's patent.

I'm One day last week some men, who were working upon our streets, troke a stone in two, in which was found a beautiful purple flower, with some green leaves, as fresh in appearance, and as soft to the touch as though it had been grown in a green house. How it came there is a mystery to us. The stone had been in our street for twelve years. But the flower was evidently in the stone when it was quarried. Perhaps it had been there from "time whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary"—aye, for aught we know, it is an antedituvian flower. Mr. S. S. Young says "the flower resembles the Heblscus species; but the leaf is more nearly the rose, but is not exactly like any flower now a native of this country, nor indeed like any exotic cultivated here." He adds: "it most probably grew in the hole of the rock where it now is; but the rock must have been earth when it grew."—Eaton, Ohio, Register.

A Brezeyze Widow.—Mrs. Hoffman, of Baltimore, lost her husband while serving his country in Texas less than two years ago, in the capacity of them, Coloned to the 7th infanity. In the white of International Control of the 1th infanity. In the whiter of International Control of the 1th infanity. In the white serving in Florida. On the cases control while serving in Florida. On the cases control of the serving in Florida of the death of his young brother was communicated to him by a friend, upon which his manly heart gave way to the most overwhelming grief.

#### City Intelligence.

Furth Presigterian Church.—We are glad to see that the front of this edifice is being improved, by the crection of two flights of granite steps, of semi-circular form, extending from the pavement to the large door in the second story.

Terrible Rain Storm.—Last evening about 7 o'clock,

Terrible Rain Storm.—Last evening about 7 o'clock, a terrible rain storm set in, and continued all through the night. It poured down in torrents. The electric display was grand, and bordered on the terrific, being followed by the most tremendous explosions. Great damage has been done in this vicinity by the freshet of the Tiber. We shall sake to report, before going to press, what injury has been caused by the fixed in Georgetown. The Baltimore trains of ears have not been able to go on their way, in consequence of the washing away of the bridge across the Rastern Branch, near Bladensburg. Allogetter, such another storm has not been experienced here for years.

The train from Baltimore was not at the Essatern Branch bridge this morning when the Washington train got at that point, so that, it is probable, the road has been obstructed further towards Baltimore.

## Ship News.

PORT OF WASHINGTON, Oct. 8, 1837. PORT OF WASHINGTON, Ocr. 8, 1837.

ARRIVED,
Schr. Robert James, Robert Creighton, master,
Philadelphia; coal to E. Waters,
Schr. Minos Adams, S. Davis, master, Philadelphia; coal to Wm. E. Stubbs,
Schr. George Barrol, John Myers, master, Havre
de Grace; coal to John Purdy and E. Waters,
Schr. Benj. C. Buck, James McCowen, master,
Havre de Grace, coal to John Pettibone.
Schr. Execution, John Bradley, master, Philadelphia; coal to James Harvey & Co.
Schr. New Haven, James Deatley, master, River;
wood to J. Mitchell,
Schr. Joseph, Noah Jones, master, River; wood
to James Harvey & Co.
Steamboat Oscoola, James Mitchell, master, Baltimore, freight and passengers to the District.

Steamboat Oscola, James Mitchell, master, Balt nore, freight and passengers to the District. Schr. Ade, James Hubbard, master, Port Deposi unber and coal to P. M. Pearson. Schr. Oscola; wood to D. G. Day.

Schr. Oscoola; wood to D. G. Day.

CANAL BOAT Blue Dick, wood for H. B. Thorn.

Lion, wood for I. Hill.

Do Major Brown, wood for H. Haislip.

Do Help, wood for J. S. Harry.

Do Bargare, ood for P. Cazenave.

Do Win, H. Harrison, wood for do. G. Jas. Smithson, sence a stone for G. Caneron.

Do Globoninion, wood for E. Waters.

Do Globoninion, wood for E. Waters.

Do Joseph, sand for J. T. Walker.

Do Champion, wood for Lemana & Bro.

Do Home, wood for Warder.

Do Home, wood for Warder.

Do Prince William, wood for D. G. Day.

Scow Try, stone for J. Sherwood & O'Neil.

PORT OF GEORGETOWN-ARRIVED

Schr Fear Not, Kirby, Havre de Grace, coal, to Dickson. I. Dickson.
Schr Wave, Muse, oystern.
Schr Mary, Staut, do.
Schr Thomas Jefferson, Crockett, do.
Schr Thombia, Reed, wood,
Schr Bolivar, Barnard, Nantucket, oil and candle

to master.
Schr Joseph Weatherly, Jones, Schoolkill, coal to
John Hopkins.
Schr Hour Sisters, Price, oysters.
Schr H. Croswell, Windsor, do.
Schr Columbia, Knapp, Norfolk, freight for the
District.

Arrivals at hotels, etc., up to 2 p. m.

No arivals in consequence of the embargo laid by the storm upon all the highways.

Whitney's Russian Bath, Corner 4 1-2 street and Missouri avenue.

[MIRIK is great utility in this Bath in preventing and removing all disease that flesh is helt to. Those who
have never tried it will find it to their advantage to make
the experiment. Price for single bath FIFTY CENTS.

oct 8-10

Marble Mantles, Monuments, Tombs, &c

MRT016 MIRIUES, MUNUMERIUS, IOHUNS, COU.
This, Isalisa Vein, and Hisck MANTLES; which will be
sold low for CASH.
Marble Counter and Table Tops to order.
Also, on hand a large MARILE MOUMENT of beautiful design and finish, will be sold low.
Winnow Heals and Sills, Steps and Marble Work in
General, executed in the best manner and on reasonable
terral, executed in the best manner and on reasonable
Persons are respectfully invited to give me a call.
Persons are respectfully invited to give me a call.
ALEX'R. RUTTERFORD,
Marble Yard, 'near the corner of 11th street, on Penn. Ave.
South side.

Jule Subserbers having received from the North their

Fad and Winter goods, consisting in part of Cloths, Cassimrers, and Vestings, lave now un land, and are constantty manthecturing, all kinds of Ken land, and are constantty manthecturing, all kinds of Ken land, and are constantty manthecturing, all kinds of Ken land, and are constantty manthecturing, all kinds of Ken land, and who
may flavor them with a call. They have on lands and who
may flavor them with a call. They have on lands flows, from
corr, socias, Cravata, Unibedhas, Hoslery, Gloves, &c. : Per
fumery, Soaps, Shaving Crean, Comba, Brushes, and Razors, &c., &c.

—ALSO—

-ALSO-Just received a lot of Fancy Goods, suitable for present We have just received a few fine Bead Reticules; Alsa, -Peart and Shell Card Cases, and a lot of Butterfly Combs, of late style, which we offer low for cash, oct 5-lm.

P. BRENNER & SON. WORTHINGTON G. SNETHEN

GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
Washington Oity, D. Q.
Practices in the Suverne Count of the United States, and
in the Courte of Maryland, Virginia, and the District of
Columbia, and

Columbia, and ACTS AS AGENT,
for persons having maines with Congress, the War, Trea
say, Nivey, and theneval Post Office Departments,
the General Land Office, Pension Office, Office
oct 8 1911

### 110 PACKAGES

NEW FALL GOODS,

UST RECRIVED.—Among which will be found.

15 pieces black Fenich Cloths from \$2 to \$5,00, per yd.
5 pieces Brown, Green and Blue Cloths, from \$2 to \$5,00, per yd.
50 pieces Striped and Plain Cassimeres, from 50 cents to
\$2,50 per yard,
5 pieces Drab, Blue and Black Beaver Cloths from \$1,25
25 pieces of Cassaineds from 31 1-4 cts, to 75 cts, pr yd.,
75 pieces of Cassaineds from 31 1-4 cts, to 75 cts, pr yd.,
76 pieces with the property of the property of the pieces Striped (a property of the pieces Striped).

50 pieces Vestings comprising a general monorment, very chesp.

50 pieces Vestaga comprisang a general accortment, very 30 pieces White and Red Plannels all Wool, 25 ets. p. yd. 30 pieces Red and Vellow do part Wool, at 18 ets., 10 pieces Plaid Linuy.

10 pieces pieces and the pieces piec

110 pieces rich Chino Calico at 121-2 cta. worth 20 centa per yard, 50 pieces Galico at 8 cta. worth 121-2 cta. per yand, 150 pieces fact Colora Calico at 61-4 cta. per yand, 3 Haise yard wide Hrown Cotiona at 7 cta. per yard, 2 Balos yard wide Hrown Cotiona at 7 cta. per yard, 2 Balos yard wide Hrown Cotiona at 7 cta. per yard, 5 Cases of Bloschod Cotions from 5 to 20 cents per yard,

5 Cases of Bleached Cottons from 5 to 20 cents per yard
4 LSO<sub>3</sub>.

10 dozen Country Kuf Sockas.
50 dozen Children's Wooden West colored Hore,
100 dozen Kuf, Buckskin and Wooden Gloven,
Rich Brocha Shawis,
Plaid Wooden Scaris, Blankers,
Cauton Plannels, Table and Toweling Dispers,
Cauton Plannels, Table and Toweling Dispers,
Cauton Varns, all Numbers, Waddings and Buttons
Amany other CHEAP GOODS to be had at
South side Pein. Ave. 3 doors Elect of Market House,
oct 8-66!

#### NEW GOODS FOR FALL TRADE.

NEW GOODS FOR FALL TRADE,
At the Northern Liberty, Cheap Cash More,
77H STHERY, I DOOR NORTH OF JWEST SIDE.
B. HALL, has the please of amouncing to the Lathe dies of the Northern Lairs of amouncing to the Lathe dies of the Northern Lairs of amouncing to the Lathe Liberty of the Control of the Control
that he has just received a Irest supply of Dry Goods,
adapted to the Fall trade, and will in consequence of heavy
sales, continue to receive every week, the newest styles of
Goods; which will enable him to offer to purchasers the
competition. He would having the cash will not admit of
competition. He would having the cash will not admit of
the competition. He would have the part of the competition
who lave patronized him so liberally to call and examine
the Goods, which consist in part of handsome Mouselindelaines and desirable Celestal Plaids, Black Alapacca,
which makes decidedly the best assortment ever offered in
the Northern Liberties, so that purchasers who favor me
and the patronized and colorings comprising everything desirable,
which makes decidedly the best assortment ever offered in
the Northern Liberties, so that purchasers who favor me
and the patronized of the competition of the control
which makes decidedly the best assortment ever offered in
the Northern Liberties, so that purchasers who favor me
advance, and purchasers so that purchasers who favor me
advance, and purchasers are assured that all articles will
prove as represented, especially my Printed Calicous, many
want Bargains will please call and examine the
decidency was the properties of the control of the call and
want Bargains will please call and examine the
decident however the substances who
want Bargains will please call and examine the Goods and Wholes.

My friends in the country, will find it greatly to their
wholes are the call and examine the Goods color of the extension
advance, and ones so that purchasers will find it greatly to their
received and accomine the Goods before purchasing
elsewhere. Farmers and Planters will f

### NEW FALL GOODS,

THE CHEAP CASH STORE. THE Subscriber has just returned from the North with a large and handsaires assortment of seaconable (GODBS, to which he invites the attention of all who are in want of cheap goods. He promises all who may favor him with a call to sell them as cmarr, if not cheaper, than any other establishment in the city. We enumerate as follows:

cheep goods. He promises all vote amay favor him with call to sell them as cinary, if not cheep with the establishment in the city. We enumerate as follows:

5 pieces French and American Clothe, very cheap

10 do Cassimers, from 75 ets to \$2

25 do Cassimers, from 75 ets to \$2

26 do Cassimers, from 75 ets to \$2

27 do Cassimers, from 75 ets to \$2

28 do Region of the complete of

oct 8—dlwtoct13' hearly opposite Brown's Ho GREAT BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS. GREAT BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS.

PROWN & HYATT have just received another large and B splendid assortment of Pall and Winter Dry Goods, to which they beg leave to call the attention of the etilizens of Washington, Georgetown, Alexandra, and the adjacent country. Our present sicek, together with the goods that we are daily receiving, make bur assortment one of the most complete to be found in this market.

\*\*LADIES\*\* GOODS\*\*.

LADIES' GOODS.

3,000 yards Measselines and Cashinares, entirely new
1,000 do Mohare and Albina Plant Seyen. Che
1,000 do Mohare and Albina Plant Seyen. Che
1,000 do Plant, plaif, and seriped Algorse, earniful
1,000 do rich Freich Ginghams, some very small plaids
6 carainar rich new style Bonnet Riband
Gloves, Hostery, Ridkia, Cravans, &c.

GENTLEMEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR. lack, blue, and bronze French Cloths, of the very best make Black and fancy English, French and American Cassimeres, from 50 cents to \$2.50 from 50 cents to \$2.50 Satin, silk, velvet, and merino Vesting, some of the richest to be found in this market 1,000 yards Cassinets and Kentucky Jeans, very cheap Pocket Hikks, Cravats, Stocks, Suspenders, &c.

A very heavy stock of fulled Cloths, Linseys, Kerneys, Flan-nels, Blankels, Ticking, Checks, brown and bleached Shirringa and Sheetings.

Persons laying in their fall supplies will save at least ten per cent. by calling on BROWN & HYATP.

At their cheap cash store, Penn. av., between Shh and 9th streets, opposite Centre market.

# FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.
P. I. STEER, MERCHANT TALLOR,
(2000ESSOR TO YOUNG & STEER.)

INFORMS his customers and the public that he has openred his new FALL AND WINTER GOODS.
The stock consists of French, English, Belgian, and Amreian Clotha, Cossimeres, and Ventings, which for variety
and beauty, cannot easily be airpassed. Among them is a
variety of Clotha, suitable for Clotak, Wheth for variety
and beauty, cannot easily be airpassed. The properties are the control of the Control

Hongries inch as Socka, they of Fancy Articles and
Underfress; such as Socka, they of Fancy Articles and
Underfress; such as Socka, they of Fancy Articles and
Underfress; such as Socka, they of Fancy Articles and
Cowns, University, and Cotton Hossery, Dressing
Gowns, University, and Cotton Hossery, Dressing
Gowns, University of the Control of the Control

Company of the Control of the Control

Company of the Control

Company of the Control

The public are invited to call and examine for themselves,
It shall be the constant aim of this house to execute all or

does in an elegant style and with the utmost punctuality.

An apprentice wanted immediately; one from the cour
try would be preferred.

An Apprentice wanted immediately; one from the cour y would be preferred. One door east of Bruwn's Hotel, Pennsylvania Avenue. oct 8—3tdoctli.

# FALL GOODS! FALL GOODS!!

W ALL & DONN have opened in addition to their former.

W Stock a full and complete stock of fresh FALL GOUDS:
which we will sell on terms that never fail of giving satisfaction. Let all who want to buy give us a call, and they will
find low prices and a general assertment, consisting of imported Cloths, Cassimeres Satinets and Vestings of all colors
and prices. Appeac, Caslimeres, and Monse de Laines, plain
and prical Appeac, Caslimeres, and Colors, Consisting of
glinghams, Houseres, Gloves, Umbrellas, &ce., all of which
having been bought for cash, will be sold as low as they can
be bought in any store in the District. Gentlemen's garments made up to order at a great saving to the purchaser
and fits warranged in all cases. WALL & DONN.
OCIS-GOUDS.

NEW YORK MAMMOTH CLOTHING STORE.

THE Proprietors of this establishment, having received from New York their Fall and Winter supply of Clostos, the Control of t

CLOVE ANODYNE TOOTH-ACHE DROPS

A N immediate and perfect cure. For sale by CHAS. STOTT, Drug and Apoth., corner 7th street and Penn. Avenue oct 5—dlaw 45°